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THE U.F.A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA
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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA " THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. IX. CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 1st, 1930 No 7

Legislature Endorses Principle of Public Ownership of Power

Staff Correspondence

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High Lights in House of Commons Debates

By W. T. LUCAS, M.P

******

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

A. J. McPHAIL on European Tour

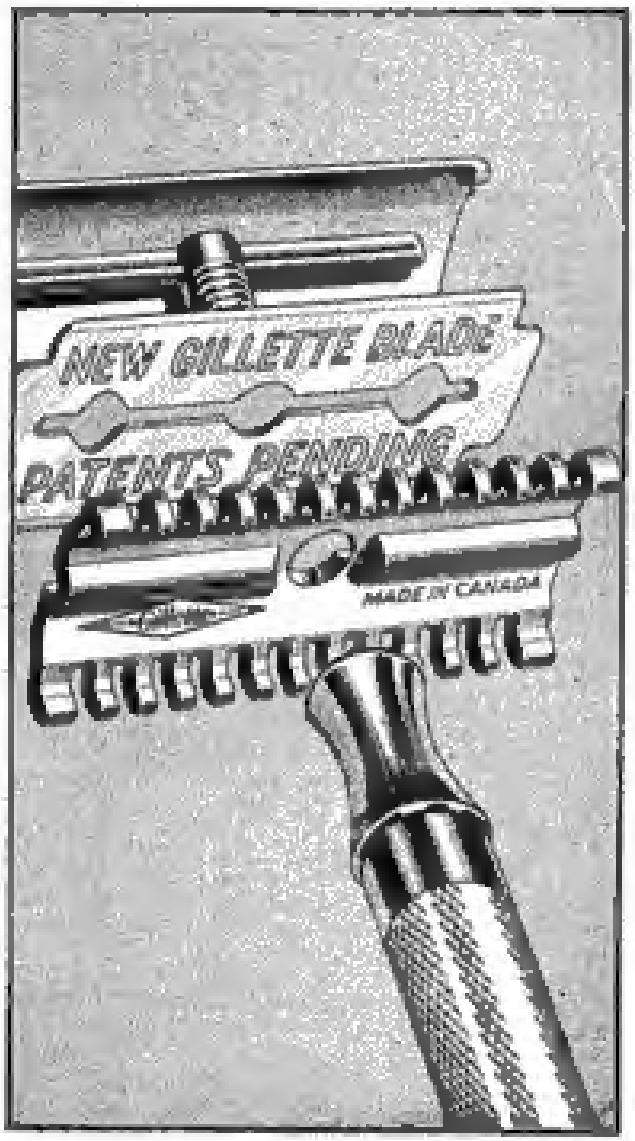
******

News and Comment from the Livestock Pool

By DONALD MacLEOD

Gillette *announces*

a NEW BLADE
a NEW RAZOR



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The new blade can be used in your present Gillette Razor.

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Gillette

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Editor
W. DOUGLAS WEIR

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Vol. IX. CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 1st, 1930 No. 7.

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EDITORIAL

ALBERTA'S POWER POLICY

By almost unanimous vote of the Alberta Legislative Assembly public ownership has been endorsed as the guiding principle to be followed in the development of the electrical power resources of this Province. The adoption, with only one dissenting vote, of Premier Brownlee's amendment to Mr. White's resolution on this question, marks, we believe, the settlement of one of the most important issues with which Alberta has been confronted since the earlier days in its history.

The views of the Government were very clearly and forcefully presented by the Premier and Mr. Reid. The transfer of the Natural Resources will remove all obstacles in the way of working out definite plans for the Provincial development of power resources. Investigations have been in progress for some time past, and the Government are looking for a man capable of taking charge of this work. With the advice of their technical experts they will undertake such development as from time to time may be economically sound and expedient.

The Premier paid a well-deserved tribute to Ald. F. J. White, M.L.A., the leader of the Labor group in the Assembly, who sponsored the motion which gave place to the Government amendment. Mr. White has been a keen student of power problems for many years past, and has done much to crystallize public opinion in support of public ownership. This may be said also of many of his colleagues, both in and out of the Legislature. The Labor majority on the council of the city of Edmonton last year were able to render services in this regard of the first order.

The investigations which the Government have undertaken prior to the announcement of their decision will greatly facilitate the working out of future policy. Development will be carried on with a maximum of economy and of efficiency, and as far as may be in accordance with a comprehensive plan. The high standard established in the public utility today under Government control, has created public confidence in the ability of the administration to undertake the still larger task in the field of electrical power, while, in addition, guaranteeing to this and future generations of Albertans that the power resources of the Province shall be conserved and used for the benefit of the people as a whole, rather than for groups of private investors.

* * *

PROGRESS AT OTTAWA

Resolutions adopted by the U.F.A. Annual Convention in January are now from day to day reappearing under front page headlines in the daily press of the Dominion. Translated to the order paper of the House of Commons by U.F.A. members or their colleagues, a number of these resolutions have been adopted, while others served to bring important issues of policy to the notice of Parliament, and through Parliament, the whole of the newspaper reading public. Where immediate attainment of our objectives has not been found possible, the way has been paved for future successes.

The Alberta farmers, through organized effort, first in the Locals, then in their constituency associations and the Annual Conventions, and finally through their elected representatives, are exerting an influence upon national policy today such as no other democratic force has been able to exert since Confederation.

* * *

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF BROADCASTING

(Red Deer Advocate)

The Radio Commission's report (in favor of public ownership) is in accordance with the expressed views of representative organizations such as the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Legion, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the Professional Institute of the Civil Service, the Conference of the National Council of Education, the all-Canadian Congress of Labor, the United Farmers of Alberta, and many newspapers and trade interests outside those favored by the present system.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

U.F.A. Deficit Fund Now Totals $778.96

Locals Send in Contributions Towards Wiping Out Deficit

Contributions to the deficit fund total $778.96, according to the latest U.F.A. Central Office records. In various communities socials, dances and whist drives are being arranged in order to raise monies for this purpose.

A whist drive was held recently at the home of Mrs. E. W. Brown to raise money for the deficit fund, reports J. L. Strang, secretary of Starline U.F.A. Local, and realized $7.75. "Mr. and Mrs. Brown send you their best wishes and hope you will soon be on the other side of the books," adds Mr. Strang.

"Please find enclosed $5 for the deficit fund," writes Mrs. Prolat, secretary of Lougheed U.F.W.A. Local. "We, as a Local, feel that if each Local could send in a like amount the need would very easily be filled. This is a year when money is scarce, and we felt that it would be useless to consider an entertainment or tea just at this time."

Alexandale U.F.A. Local are holding a whist drive the proceeds to be contributed to the deficit fund. At the last meeting, reports W. G. Purches, secretary, a resolution was passed supporting the efforts of the Alberta Good Roads Association regarding the reduction of automobile licenses, especially where cars or trucks are used for part of the year only.

"I am pleased to inform you that our membership drive has been a great success," writes John Sim, secretary of Wiese U.F.A. Local. "You will remember we had only 18 members last year, double the number of the previous year. We divided our members under two captains, Messrs. Gaugler and Robertson, and the result is that we have now about 44 members. Owing to the excessively bad roads, we had to adopt some methods that are costing the Local secretary a 'heap o' work' but it is a very satisfying kind of work when we see we have accomplished something. I am enclosing 30 Wheat Pool recognitions and $20 in cash, which is over half of our members; and by next mail I hope to have another sheaf ready to mail. I think this is the best answer to the circular we had from you a few weeks ago, and believe if all Locals would do likewise, the deficit would easily become a balance. Here's hoping they may."

Previously acknowledged	$469.81
Kirkdale U.F.A.	10.00
Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A.	5.00
Ensign U.F.A.	15.00
Broughton U.F.A.	7.00
Malmo U.F.A.	10.00
Gemle U.F.A.	7.15
Loney U.F.W.A.	5.00
Poplar Hill U.F.A.	10.00
Standard U.F.A.	10.00
Buffalo Lake U.F.A.	10.00
White Swan U.F.A.	5.00
Majestic Springwater U.F.A.	5.00
Carrot Creek, U.F.A.	5.00
Calumet U.F.A.	11.25
Water Glen U.F.A.	11.20
Bow Island U.F.W.A.	15.00
McLaughlin U.F.A.	10.00
Lyncroft U.F.A.	18.00
Starline U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.	7.75
Lougheed U.F.W.A.	5.00
Bonnie Brier U.F.A.	5.00
Milo U.F.A.	10.00
Elbridge U.F.A.	11.35
Eastervale U.F.A.	5.00
Notre Dame U.F.W.A.	5.00
Verdant Valley U.F.A.	10.00
Spirit River U.F.W.A.	10.00
Wellington U.F.W.A.	10.00
East Kleskun U.F.W.A.	5.00
Excel U.F.A.	5.00
Scandia U.F.A.	10.35
Scandia U.F.W.A.	10.35
Olds U.F.A.	1.00
	$778.96

New and Reorganized Locals

C. D. Lane is secretary of Lakes U.F.A. Local, near Neutral Hills, which was organized recently.

W. W. Wright, of Veteran, was successful in re-organizing Throne U.F.A. Local recently. J. W. Elferty is president and F. W. Sharplin secretary.

I. V. Macklin, director for Peace River north, organized Elmworth U.F.A. Local recently. C. S. Moyer is president and Mrs. Loy Macklin secretary.

Smoky Community U.F.A. Local, in the Beaverton district, held a meeting recently for the purpose of re-organizing. G. W. Ferris was elected president and R. H. Ramsay secretary.

Daysland U.F.A. Local, in Camrose constituency, was organized at a meeting held March 1st, thirty-three members signing the roll. D. Ladbitt is president and F. M. Forbes secretary.

Claremont U.F.A. Local held a meeting recently and decided to reorganize, states E. C. Palmer, secretary. J. W. Burman is president and D. Eaves vice-president; there are 12 paid-up members, with every prospect of more. "I think we will have a 100 per cent sign-up," writes Mr. Palmer. "We have 100 per cent in the Wheat Pool. We were not represented at the recent Convention, but the following resolution was passed unanimously: 'That the Claremont U.F.A. Local heartily endorse the resolution passed at the recent Convention re the conscription of wealth, as well as man power, in the event of any future war, but that every effort and support be given to the preservation of peace'."

U.F.A. Local Items

From a membership of eight last year to 28 at the present time is the record of Universal U.F.A. Local, states the secretary, F. E. Bailey.

Bronic Heights U.F.A. Local have increased their membership over that of last year by 400 per cent, states E. H. Keith, secretary.

At a meeting of Argyle U.F.A. Local on March 22nd a resolution was passed heartily approving the marketing policy of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Bradonville U.F.A. Local, at a meeting held at the home of E. E. Bearon, decided to give a day's free work to raise money for the Local, says a report from Stephen W. Gilbert.

"At our last meeting," says a letter from John A. Jacobs Jr., secretary of Allister U.F.A. Local, "our Wheat Pool delegate, Mr. Clay, gave us a very good talk. We hope to have more of Mr. Clay's meetings."

"Since our hall burned down last fall we have been meeting in the home of our president, J. E. McDonald," writes G. L. Watt, secretary of Grimshaw U.F.A. Local. "At our last meeting we decided to build again, but smaller, and more like a club room."

"We had a well attended and interesting meeting last Saturday," states Mrs. Burton, secretary of Stanmore U.F.A. Local, "when two of the young folks—Amy Adams and Leonard Zinger—staged a debate. Both debaters had prepared their arguments well, and delivered them ably."

"Regardless of road and weather conditions the regular meetings have been well attended and very interesting," writes Mrs. Russell Johnston, secretary of Helmsdale U.F.A. Local. "We took in over $40 at a pie social and dance given in January; we are having a play on March 14th."

Eight new member joined Carrot Creek U.F.A. Local at the last meeting, says a letter from the secretary, W. E. Irwin. M. Irwin, of Portland, Oregon, was a visitor, and gave a short talk on co-operation. At the next meeting there will be a debate: "Resolved that horses are more suited for this district than tractors."

Richmond Valley U.F.A. Local recently passed the following resolution, which they would like other Locals to discuss: "Resolved that we go on record as urging the Provincial Government to make it compulsory for all car and truck drivers to take out an accident and liability insurance policy, prior to the driver being issued a driver's license."

The entertainment of Irvine U.F.A. Local, in the form of exhibition boxing bouts, with a dance following, proved a

been success, reports J. E. von Schmidt, secretary. On March 8th, James Murray, district agriculturist, addressed the Local and was tendered a hearty vote of thanks and a standing invitation to attend the meetings.

Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals met jointly at the community hall on March 17th, when W. E. Turner of Calgary spoke on co-operation in England, Mrs. E. Bandroft gave a paper entitled "Canadian Citizenship" and George Church, Director for East and West Calgary, gave a talk on U.F.A. work. The ladies served lunch, and the evening closed with a couple of hours' dancing.

The program committee of McLaughlin joint U.F.A. Local arranged a novelty concert on March 14th; "judging by the applause and encores," writes the secretary, Mrs. I. McLaughlin, "every item was a winner. After lunch, the floor was cleared for the dance, which was enjoyed by a large number of young people. The school was crowded and the financial returns gratifying."

Blueberry and Whitburn U.F.A. Local had a very good entertainment and dance recently, in aid of the piano fund, states F. G. Thomlinson, secretary, who adds "At our next meeting we are holding a debate, 'Resolved that it is in the best interests of the Province to abolish the Beer Parlors'; Mrs. Walter Mitchell and B. Walker will take the affirmative, and A. J. Gunsche and I. G. Huston the negative."

At a recent meeting of Rio Grande U.F.A. Local Mr. Craston, Pool field man, gave a talk on the market situation, and T. V. Macklin, U.D.A. Director, spoke on the benefits the U.F.A. has brought, and the need for holding together more than ever in the future. "We held a whist drive after our monthly meeting," writes Percy Hunkin, secretary; "a very sociable time is enjoyed by all, and we have made enough money to get a set of card tables."

Elbridge U.F.A. Local sent their first order, of $181, to the Co-operative Wholesale on February 12th. Returns were discussed at the March meeting, reports H. S. Brown, secretary, "and another order for $200 was collected. Everyone was well satisfied, both as to price and quality of goods. We believe that co-operative buying will mean more to the farmers than co-operative selling. Please publish that this Local is not in sympathy with the propaganda that Carl Axelson is peddling through the country."

The membership competition between the Berrymoor U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals was won by the ladies, "hands down" reports P. J. Hadam, secretary of the U.F.A. Local. The losers are to entertain the winners in the near future. Four papers on the development of the Wheat Pool, written by school children, were read, and prizes were awarded to the contestants, Ethel Campbell, Annie McLean, Della Carr and Kenneth McLean. A program was given by Misses Annie McLean, Ethel Campbell, Margaret Oldfield, Freda Boulter, Master Gordon Campbell and Messrs. Sims and N. S. Campbell, following which the ladies provided lunch.

"Resolved that it is detrimental to the public welfare for women to earn an independent living" was the subject of a debate between Beddington and Balzac U.F.A. Locals on March 21st, in Balzac community hall. The affirmative was upheld by Mrs. Shuttleworth, Messrs. Bert Church and Shuttleworth, while Mrs. Hayes Laycock, Mrs. G. W. Wall and O. Short took the negative. The judges, Rev. C. S. Pinder, Mr. Forrester of Airdrie, and W. N. Smith of Calgary, decided in favor of Balzac for delivery and English, and for Beddington for argument. The large crowd in attendance enjoyed the debate immensely, and also the dance which followed. Mr. Davies was in the chair.

A discussion on "Future Selling" took place at a largely attended meeting of the Calgary U.F.A. Local on March 27th, when W. McLeod, of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and W. J. Thompson gave able addresses. R. O. German presented a diagram prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showing that of every dollar paid by the consumer for bread, only one sixth is received by the wheat grower. Mr. German pointed out that it would require an increase of 60 cents per bushel in the price of wheat to warrant an increase of one cent per loaf in the price of bread.

Officers of Calgary U.F.A. Local for 1930 are: president Guy Johnson; vice-president, Wm. McLeod; secretary, R. N. Mangles; directors, E. R. Briggs, N. P. Davisson, R. O. German, V. F. McNeill, E. S. McRory, W. N. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Flock were guests of honor at a gathering held under the auspices of Raley U.F.A. Local, the president, Herbert Walter, acting as chairman. Mr. and Mrs. Flock, who for many years served as presidents of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, are leaving the district. After a musical program by Misses Hazel Walter, Lilian Clausen, Helen Brown, Margery Flock, Margaret Ernst, Bernice Flock, Mr. F. Weatherhead and Mrs. Herb Walter, addresses were given by Messrs. Darby and Carson. The former represented the Raley old-timers and gave a number of interesting reminiscences, while the latter, representing the Woolford people, spoke of the active part taken by Mr. and Mrs. Flock in the U.F.A. and Pool movements. The chairman then presented the guests of honor with a Chandler pastel, expressing the hope that this token, hung above their new hearthstone, might refresh the memories of old friends. Refreshments and dancing followed.

Milo U.F.A. Local has met the problem of securing a good attendance by holding U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. meetings at the same time and place, followed by a social evening. John Chambers, secretary of the Local, writes as follows: "We held our first joint meeting in February, in the Union Church basement, when the delegates to the Convention gave their reports. As there was a ratepayers' municipal meeting the following Saturday, several matters in regard to improvements in the district were discussed, and delegates appointed to present the views of the Local at the meeting. This joint meeting was well attended. V. J. Bertrand, our past president, invited the Locals to meet in his new house in March; this was a wonderful success. The men met in the basement, the ladies, whose membership is almost twice that of the men's Local, taking possession of the upper rooms. Later, there was a program of games and lunch was served. The next joint meeting will be held at the home of James Burk, and the two Locals will debate on the new School Act."

University Week For Farm Young People

To U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior Locals:

Preparations are being made by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta for the twelfth Annual Conference for Farm Young People. The dates of the Conference this year are from June 4th to 11th, inclusive. The program begins on the 4th and it is therefore necessary that delegates should arrive the previous day. Any farm young person either girl or boy between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five may attend. The program and cost of attendance for the week is outlined in the enclosed pamphlet.

It is our earnest desire to make it possible for every farm boy or girl who is interested to take advantage of this valuable experience and we are sure the organization as a whole will lend its support. With the co-operation of our Locals we hope to be able to defray the railway fares of every one of our delegates. Surely we can engage in no more worthy activity than that of furnishing our young people with an experience which cannot fail to give them a new vision of life and service. Any boy or girl who wishes to attend at their own expense may do so, but will not have any voting privileges at the business session unless the Conference decided to grant this privilege.

Method of Financing

Following is the plan adopted by the Central Executive to assist our boys and girls to attend the Conference.

1. Every Local is requested to contribute at least $5 to the Junior Conference Fund, whether sending a delegate or not.

2. Every Local sending delegates will be required to contribute not less than $5 per delegate.

3. If the Junior Conference Fund is sufficient, the railway fares of all delegates will be paid out of the Fund. If the Fund is insufficient to pay the total railway fare, the amount subscribed will be pro-rated among all the delegates.

We feel sure those Locals who have no young people within the age limit (16-25) will be glad of the opportunity to share in this investment in the future of rural Alberta. This is one of the most vital and far-reaching projects our organization undertakes.

Send in to Central Office, Loughead Building, Calgary, all contributions and names of all young people who wish to attend the Conference. On receipt of your contribution we will forward you credential certificate, which must be filled in and given by the delegate to the registrar on arrival at the University. These certificates will entitle the delegate

to rebate on railway fare. At the same time write to the University of Alberta, Edmonton, giving them the names of your delegates on the form provided on the enclosed folder, or on a separate sheet of paper, giving the information required. It will be noted that the University request a $1.50 registration fee which will later be deducted from the board.

We confidently anticipate an early contribution from you accompanied by the names of your delegates. We would also ask that the names of the delegates be registered at the University as early as possible. The University does not feel justified in holding the Conference unless at least 75 delegates make application. Therefore it is important that delegates' names should be sent in early, as delay interferes with the completion of plans for the week and might result in its cancellation.

Yours fraternally,
SENIOR COMMITTEE ON JUNIOR WORK,
R. E. G. R. Schofield,
Mrs. A. M. Warr,
Mrs. F. C. Redman.

SEND ADDRESS LABELS

Several cases of persons receiving two copies of *The U.F.A.* have recently been reported. It would be of great assistance in keeping the mailing lists correct, and in preventing unnecessary expense, if any others who receive two copies would send in to the office the two address labels which are stencilled on the front cover of the paper.

Report of Educational Committee to the Annual Convention

The following report, submitted by the Educational Committee of the Central Board, was adopted by the Annual Convention.

Your Committee on Education wish to commend the efforts of those who are endeavoring to make a study of the fundamental principles of co-operation available to the school children of this Province in their regular school course. We feel that the economic structure of the morrow will be largely influenced by the outlook on life given by the schools of today. The competitive view point given by schools in the past has resulted in men at the top who do not know what to do with their wealth and those at the bottom who do not know what to do without it. We believe that the time is ripe for a more general application of the principles of co-operation in the hope that such application will correct many of the economic evils of today, the solution of which is not immediately apparent.

To make room for new material on the course, we suggest that a subject such as trigonometry could be made optional, and that the farm youth who failed to study that subject would not in consequence suffer any serious handicap in his adult life. The problems which will confront the citizens of tomorrow will not be solved by higher mathematics so much as by a higher outlook on life, and we believe that a study of co-operation does give a higher outlook and a better principle for the equitable working out of our economic affairs.

Of the present course in high school, we would say that the amount of material to be covered by the student in some of the subjects is too great.

We commend the new School Bill. We recognize that the education of all of the youth of Alberta is the responsibility of all of the people of Alberta. We recognize that ability to pay is a basis of taxation which is almost world wide, and that the new School Bill simply brings school taxation into line with taxation in its other forms. We realize that our University and normal schools are sustained chiefly by taxes gathered from the whole of the Province, and that the new School Bill simply proposes to sustain the rural schools out of taxes gathered in the same manner from the whole rural area.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have an equalization grant, there are many schools still unable to operate for the full school year. The changes proposed in the new School Bill will correct this unfortunate condition.

Of the salary schedule in the rural schools, we would say that while it is quite sufficient for the inexperienced who are just stepping out of Normal, it does not seem to be sufficient to retain the services of those who are eminently successful in that occupation. We feel that the importance of primary education would justify the retention of our most successful teachers at their present occupation even though it involved a little more expense. The proposed School Bill would make this more possible.

In conclusion, we submit that the new School Act seems to us about as well framed and complete as it is possible to make it without experience of its operation, and we recommend that the people of this Province give the said act a fair trial. We are satisfied that it will be better than the old system, and that any defects which its operation brings to light could be remedied by the Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
I. V. MACKLIN,
(Mrs.) A. H. WARR,
JOHN FOWLIE.

(The foregoing refers to the original bill, which, however, has been submitted in modified form on a voluntary basis, as indicated in the reports of the Legislative Assembly in this issue.—*Editor.*)

Okotoks-High River to Hold Nominating Convention

Plans for a convention of the constituency associations of Okotoks and High River for the purpose of bringing about union between the two, were considered at a meeting of the directors of these constituencies held at Okotoks on March 24th when W. G. E. Heaver of De Winton presided and W. R. Barker was appointed secretary. The joint convention is necessary in view of the merging of the two constituencies under the terms of the Redistribution Act.

After some discussion it was decided that the convention when held, should be a nominating convention and the place agreed upon was High River. It was also decided that the representation of the various Locals at the convention should be on a basis of last year's membership as shown by the records at Central Office and that every five members or major portion thereof should entitle a Local to one delegate.

A committee, consisting of the presidents and vice-presidents of the two constituency associations, with H. C. Wingate of Cayley as chairman, was appointed to fix the date of the convention.

Official Statement by Alberta Co-op. Oil Consumers Limited

Business Department Plans of Co-op Organization

The following official statement was recently broadcast by the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative Ltd.:

"Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative Ltd., U.F.A. Offices, Calgary, wish to announce to all consumers that contracts will be available within a few days and will be mailed on request to U.F.A. Locals or local committees.

"A price list of lubricating oils and greases has been sent out with covering circular letter. Prices quoted do not mean the actual price to the consumer, as a patronage dividend will be returned to all members.

"We cannot too strongly advise groups of consumers who are considering buying co-operatively that they make no agreements without consulting Central Office.

"Districts wishing to hold meetings with a view to organizing can arrange a public meeting by consulting with Central Office to set a date for such meeting and Central will provide a representative to explain and give all the necessary information.

"We can ship immediately all orders received at Calgary office for Red Head lubricating oils and greases to any point in Alberta in tank cars, car lots or single drums or half drums, as per price list.

"We also wish to announce that the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association at Edmonton would like to call to the attention of farmers, Co-operative Stores and Lumber Yards, that they are now ready to ship dry, well manufactured spruce lumber in car lots to any station in Alberta at wholesale prices."

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Immigration to Canada for the ten months of the current fiscal year, April 1, 1929, till January 31, 1930, totalled 144,749, a decrease of 3,528 or two per cent, compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. Of the total 58,592 were British, 27,375 from the United States, 25,488 from Northwestern Europe and 33,294 of 33 other races. British immigration for the ten months under review shows an increase of 7,534 compared with the similar period in 1928-29; immigration from the United States increased by 929; from Northwestern Europe the increase was 257, while immigration from all other countries decreased by 12,288.

"Wheat---the Riddle of Markets"

A Book Review

"Wheat—the Riddle of Markets," by C. W. Peterson, editor of the *Farm and Ranch Review*, is a book to be read by Canadians who are interested in the problems of Canada's principal industry; and today not only every wheat grower, but also citizens of every other class, find in these problems, whose solution is vital to our national well-being, an all-absorbing subject of study and topic of discussion. The book contains an eminently readable and fascinating study of the subject by a Western Canadian whose interests for many years have been linked with the industry of farming, and who has been able to draw upon first-hand experience and an extensive knowledge of Western agriculture.

"The great, unsolved problem that confronts the wheat grower the world over is whether the production of wheat will presently outstrip consumptive demand," are the opening words of the preface. The 121 pages of ten point type which make up the book are devoted to the preparation of the reader for the author's answer to this question. On the whole, after endeavoring to strike a balance between prevailing tendencies in the field of production in many countries, and the tendencies to increasing population and the demand for higher standards of living, he does not seem to think it will. To accept this answer as conclusive would, of course, require a most exhaustive examination of all the relevant evidence and statistics—and some factors are incalculable—but the facts presented are significant and the book cannot fail to whet the appetite of the reader for further investigation of this important question.

The book opens with a short history of world wheat prices, from 1600 A.D. to the twentieth century, and, as is clearly shown, the "facts revealed are quite contrary to popular belief." In other chapters future trends are anticipated, and the Canadian Wheat Pools and their role are dealt with. The author is doubtful of the feasibility of "any world-wide organization of wheat growers for the sole purpose of exercising price control," but believes that "relief is possible without the power of a hundred per cent organization," and that "the governing factor is the export surplus, which is produced by comparatively few countries."

Pool's Selling Policy

Mr. Peterson quotes from various authorities, including a German periodical which has the reputation of being well informed on the subject, in vindication of the Pool's selling policy, especially in reference to the Argentine situation of the past year. This authority declares that "The policy of the Pool was, under the actual circumstances, the only just one," and that whatever the subsequent development this will "not be the fault of the Pool's selling policy."

In setting forth the necessity for the Wheat Pool form of organization, Mr. Peterson says: "No manufacturer could exist without some sort of control over the selling price of his product. The situation of the farmer is exactly the same. The farmer is obviously in a preferred position when the agency controlling the marketing of his wheat is wholly responsible to him for results. There can be no sound argument against the preponderating producing group within the nation taking up this very rational position."

In a chapter devoted to agricultural mechanization, the author expresses the opinion that we are only at the beginning of this process, and he quotes statistics showing that of late years the number of farmers in Western Canada has actually decreased while the cultivated acreage has increased. We are inclined to think that the statistics given in this chapter may have been factors in leading Mr. Peterson to abandon his former conception of what constitutes a proper immigration policy for Canada, and brought him more into line, in this respect, with the position taken by the United Farmers of Alberta over a period of many years.

Mr. Peterson's book will no doubt provoke some dissent. He punctures a number of current superstitions (such as those of the business man who believes that under any and all circumstances "diversification" and "intensive farming" are the road to the farmers' salvation). There may possibly be points at which his views will not coincide with those of other close students of his subject.

Not Agriculture Alone

In some respects his departures from orthodoxy are striking, and in others slight; perhaps without rather extensive departures it may be impossible to come to the heart of the problems of production and consumption. He comes very near to it, we think, in a speech by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture which is quoted in the concluding chapter, to the effect that, not only in agriculture, but in industry as a whole, including products "as diverse as copper, . . . and textiles," and lumber, newsprint and other commodities, production has outrun consumption, and that "world buying power is not being maintained at a satisfactory level. Although overproduction in a single industry is a matter for correction within the industry, when overproduction becomes general in many lines, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that it is the price structure, which in turn is governed by the monetary situation, that is at fault."

In this the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Peterson who selects the passage for quotation, seem to approach (though they do not pursue the subject to its conclusion) the position taken by H. E. Spencer, M.P., in the speech reported in *The U.F.A.* of the current issue, and by such critics of our present credit system as Major C. H. Douglas. But the problems arising from the inadequacy of consumer purchasing power in general are properly not the subject of this book, however worthy they may be of separate treatment.

The value of the book to the reader for reference purposes would have been enhanced if authorities had been given not only in some but in all cases where statistical tables and charts are used.

—W.N.S.

"Wheat—the Riddle of Markets" is obtainable from the Farm and Ranch Review, Ltd., price $1.00.

ABOLITION OF POVERTY.

The abolition of poverty will come. It is indeed within measurable distance. Every step in the direction of co-operative marketing must tend to educate producers and consumers to see the advantages of Co-operation on a basis of each for all and all for each. The old belief that man must be governed by the warfare of "nature, red in tooth and claw" is passing. The discovery that there is an abundance for all when people work in harmony with Nature, may, in time, make a peaceful revolution.—Ottawa Citizen.

O.S.A. Distributes Seed

The Olds School of Agriculture, through its Experimental Union, is distributing seeds and plants listed below, free of charge, apart from the fifty cents' membership fee to the Union. Wheat, Reward, Garnet, Marquis; Oats, Victory, Alaska, White Cross, Banner, Liberty; Barley, O.A.C. 21, Trebi, Himalyan; Rye, Prolific (Spring), Rosen (Fall); Peas, Carleton, Golden Vine; Potatoes, Netted Gem, Early Ohio, Bovee. Each lot of the foregoing will consist of 4 lbs. Garden Peas, Progress, Perfection (4 oz.); Early Cabbage, Golden Acre (½ oz.); Early Parsnip, Hollow Crown (1 oz.); Grimm Alfalfa (2 oz.); Raspberries, King, Turner. (12 plants); Red Currants, Black Currants (12 cuttings); Willows, Northeastern and Russian Poplar (50 cuttings); Caragana (50 plants); Manitoba Maple (12 plants); Timothy, Gloria, (4 oz.); Western Rye, Improved Strain (4 oz.); Turnip, Lord Derby, (2 oz.); Beans, Golden Wax, Refugee (2 oz.); Perennials (Assortment 12 roots); Annual Flowers, Coreopsis (mixed colors), Linaria, Baby's Breath and Chrysanthemums (small quantities of each).

Each member may obtain from one to five of any of the above. No orders will be accepted after April 15th.

New Days--New Ways

(By POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT)

Fifty years ago the ox cart lumbering lubriously along at the rate of about 4 miles an hour. Today, the air mail roaring through the heavens at more than 150 miles an hour. One minute a mere speck on the horizon, another and it is gone, rushing along with its messages of joy or sorrow, its precious business letters, or merchandise from the marts of the world.

The new Prairie Air link reduces the time for mail to reach Winnipeg by 21 hours, Montreal by 24 hours and New York by 36 hours.

The cost of this modern service is only 5c for the 1st ounce and 10c for each additional ounce on mail sent anywhere in Canada or the United States.

To Great Britain, the British Empire, France and all places in North and South America (except Canada and U.S.A.) the rate is 7c for the 1st ounce and 12c for each additional ounce. To all other countries the rate is 12c for the 1st ounce and 14c for each additional ounce.

Where it is desired that air mail be conveyed by air from England to any European country, India, or the Orient; or from the United States to Cuba, Mexico, the West Indies and any South American country, an extra fee is charged, and rates will gladly be furnished on request.

RAYON FROM BLACK SPRUCE

The slow-growth black spruce of Northern Canada, on account of its consistent yield of cellulose, has proved to be the most valuable wood in the world for the manufacture of pulp used in rayon manufacture.

The Only Road to Permanent Peace

How the Glutting of the World's Markets Drives the Nations Towards War—"Peace Largely a Matter of Consumption" —The Newer Economics

A Speech in the House of Commons
By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

Two important contributions to the discussion of the causes of war are printed on this page. The first is the report of a speech made by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., in the House of Commons on March 6th, in which he set forth that reduction of armaments cannot itself ensure peace unless the problem of consumption of goods produced for the markets of the world be solved. The second, from a well-known British weekly periodical, deals with a special phase of this subject—the influence of the armaments ring. Mr. Spencer's speech was made during a debate on a resolution moved by Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., asking that for every hundred dollars spent for war one dollar be spent to promote peace by setting up a chair of international relationships and by instituting international scholarships in each Canadian university. Miss Macphail, in the course of an eloquent and notable speech, made it clear that she was concerned less with the actual terms of the resolution than with its main objective. The debate continued during two succeeding days, and an amendment by William Irvine, M.P., was carried, referring the resolution to the committee on industrial and international relations for consideration and a report to the House. The resolution embodied a proposal made by the last Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

In the course of the debate Mr. Spencer said:

The subject under consideration is a very important one indeed, and our thanks are due to the hon. member for Southeast Grey (Miss Macphail) for again bringing it before us. Of course there are many views in regard to this question, but in the main there are two schools of thought; on the one hand, those who believe that the best way to prepare for peace is to be ready for war; and on the other hand, those who think that by cutting down armaments we can preserve peace. Personally I do not think either school is right. If I had to choose between them I would prefer to accept the opinion of those who believe in disarmament because less harm would be done at the outbreak of war; and in my opinion war is inevitable while present economic world conditions continue.

What are the causes of war? In times gone by we had religious wars; I think those are a thing of the past. We have had territorial wars; I think they also are of the past. We have had wars brought about by national animosity; surely with our peace conferences and the various arbitration and peace treaties of the last two or three years we have got beyond that stage. Then why is it that everybody thinks that war is inevitable? It is because people realize that most wars originate in economic rivalry. And when we have found what is wrong in the economic sense, and taken the proper corrective measures, we shall have made war impossible by removing the cause.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we have not given sufficient study to the result of the mechanization of industry. Today through that great revolution in industry, through the aid of science and invention, there is no difficulty at all in producing greater and greater quantities of goods with less and less man power. In other words, we are rapidly transferring the load from the shoulders of men to machines. In doing this we are of course throwing more and more men out of employment. Even in Canada today we are up against a big problem of unemployment. This problem confronts the United States and Great Britain and most other countries of the world to a still greater extent. We have to recognize the fact that the payroll is the purchasing power of the people, and if you cut down the payroll of the people you simply increase the quantity of the goods on the shelves that cannot be sold.

Problem of Production Solved

The problem of production has been solved; we now have before us the problem of consumption. What is the usual suggestion as a means of getting out of this dilemma? The most orthodox suggestion is to produce more, to consume less, and to export the surplus. To my mind that suggestion is absolutely absurd. According to my knowledge of economics, with all the money paid out in the cost of production it is impossible to buy back the goods in the figure of price. At least some economists go so far as to say that we do not spend more than sixty cents of the producer's dollar.

If we have not the money to buy back the surplus goods we export, how are we to have the money to buy the goods that are imported in exchange for the goods sent out of the country? The biggest struggle in the world today is the effort made by all countries to find markets outside their own borders. In peace we have economic war; on the other hand it might well be said that "war is economic peace," because in peace times, with a curtailment of credit, you have not sufficient purchasing power to buy back the goods that are made. Credit is put in operation to produce more goods, but not to purchase goods, and therefore we are continually producing more and more goods for an already glutted market.

It is this struggle of one country competing against another for similar markets that is creating the economic warfare. When war breaks out, as it unfortunately does now and again, we have economic peace, because then there is no such thing as a consumer's problem. War is the greatest consumer of goods in a given time, and so we find that in war time everyone is pretty well off, everyone has money. Poverty is at its lowest ebb. If we do not have war, we have the accumulation of goods and increased unemployment.

Fault in Credit System

In the last hundred years we have advanced tremendously in the matter of industry; we have revolutionized the production of goods, but during that last hundred years we have carried on with an old credit system that was all right in the old days but which does not fit our conditions of today. As long as we stay with this policy of exchange that is out of date, then just so long shall we have before us the very serious problem of getting rid of the goods that are produced. Various suggestions have been made for the solving of this problem. Some suggest the elimination of armaments. That certainly would help to the extent that if war did break out fewer people would be killed in a given time; but if you take the people away from the making of goods, in the way of armaments, you increase more and more the number of unemployed. Another way to solve the problem is to get rid of people. Great Britain is doing her level best to migrate her people. The United States is doing her very best to keep people from coming into her country. The matter of birth control has also been suggested and yet none of these seem to me to be a solution of the problem.

In supporting the amendment to the resolution placed before the house by the hon. member for Southeast Grey, I do so because I think we might, in that committee, secure certain information that would be useful to the house. But I agree with the hon. member for Wetaskiwin (Mr. Irvine), that even if we do set up international scholarships, if the scholars are taught not along the lines of the newer economics but simply in accordance with the present methods of teaching—which, by the way, have brought us to this checkmate—then I say we would not be gaining our end. If we can ensure the teaching to the students of the newer economics, and if these students, with their ability, can go out into the world and preach those newer economics, they will be doing something to solve those questions which relate to the purchasing power of the people. The resolution is an excellent one and should be passed by the house.

In summing up, Mr. Speaker, I would say that peace is largely a matter of consumption. When we have solved the problem of consumption, made it possible for the people of the world to enjoy the goods of the world—which they are doing today only to a very small extent—we will get rid of the miseries of war and poverty and crime, and all those things that are detrimental to any nation, even to our own.

Light on the Armaments Ring

By E. MIDGLEY in *The New Leader*

The investigations now in progress concerning the allegations contained in Herr Otto Lehmann-Russbüldt's book, "The Bloody International of the Armaments Industry" (published in Germany), is an appropriate moment to recall the statements made in this important book. Mr. Lehmann-Russbüldt has done a valuable service in destroying any lingering illusions as to the patriotic virtues of big business in wartime.

(Continued on page 20)

High Lights in the Debates in the Federal Parliament

W.F.A. Group Seek Abrogation of Australian Treaty—No Federal Aid for Highways—Estimates to Go to Select Committees—Parliament and Divorce—Liquor Clearances

By W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

According to the rules of Parliament, when the Finance Minister wishes to go into Committee of Supply on the first three days of the week, he does so by moving the following motion:

> That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

This is an ancient custom and preserves to the representatives of the people an opportunity to present grievances before granting supply to His Majesty. On March 4th, when said motion was moved, Mr. Senn, Conservative, moved the following amendment: "That all the words after the word 'that' be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

> "In the opinion of this House Order-in-Council No. 1757 passed on the 26th day of September, 1925, respecting certain trade arrangements with the Dominion of New Zealand, should be rescinded forthwith and immediate steps taken to negotiate a treaty with that Dominion on fair and equitable terms."

In 1925 Canada negotiated a treaty with Australia in which the two Dominions extended to each other certain advantages in respect to lower tariffs. There was also a clause inserted in which it was stated that the provisions of the treaty could by order-in-council upon request be extended to any other British Dominion. New Zealand took advantage of this clause and asked that the provisions of the Australian Treaty be extended to her, and the Canadian Government by Order-in-Council No. 1757 made the Australian treaty applicable to New Zealand. So that in effect it is the same as if a treaty had been negotiated with both countries.

* * *

Under the terms of the treaty the duty on fresh meats imported into Canada was reduced from 3c. to ½c. per lb.; eggs from 5c. per dozen to free; butter from 4c per lb. to 1c.; honey from 3c. to free; tomatoes and other vegetables from 1½c. per lb. to free; also a reduction on some other farm produce.

In order to give Australian raisins a preference in the Canadian market, the general tariff on raisins was raised from 2-3 of one cent to 3c. per lb., and raisins from Australia entered free.

In return for these changes in the Canadian tariff, the Australian tariff was materially reduced on printing machinery, typewriters, cash registers, computing machines, newsprint, glazed and unglazed paper, iron and steel tubes, automobiles, gloves, corsets, galoshes, and on fish, salted, smoked or preserved. So that it will be noticed that what little protection the Canadian farmer enjoyed was removed in order to benefit the already highly protected industries. The Canadian farmer received no advantages in the Australian or New Zealand markets, but was subjected to a keen competition from these countries in his home market, and on top of this was compelled to pay 2 1/2 cents per lb. on all the raisins he consumed.

In regard to butter, in 1925 our total imports from all countries amounted to 198,341 lbs., while in 1928, total imports amounted to 35,978,249 lbs., New Zealand sending 33,784,464 lbs., and Australia, 274,000 lbs. In 1925 total imports of meats was valued at $4,981,456, while in 1929 it had risen to $7,432,090.

A very funny situation developed during this debate. I might say here that an amendment on going into supply is always treated by the Government as a vote of want of confidence, for if it should carry it means supply could not be granted and therefore the Government would be unable to carry on. However, a Government which has a majority can and usually does what it likes, and on this occasion, no doubt sensing public opinion was being aroused over the discrimination shown to agriculture in said treaty, the Government had one of its own members move an amendment to the amendment as follows: "That all the words after 'be' in the fourth line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

> "Superseded as soon as possible by a treaty with that Dominion and that immediate steps should be taken to negotiate such treaty."

When the vote was taken we had the peculiar situation of the Government voting to defeat itself, and the opposition voting to save the Government. Under these circumstances and because of the fact that the Government had taken from us the right to move a sub-amendment setting forth our viewpoint, our group for the first time refused to vote on either amendment, but as soon as the Government again moved to go into supply, Mr. Gardiner moved as an amendment the resolution passed at our annual U.F.A. Convention, calling upon the Government to denounce the Australian Treaty. The debate at this time has not been concluded.

* * *

A very interesting debate took place on the motion of Mr. Kellner, asking that the Federal Government consider the advisability of a further substantial grant for highway construction. The discussion centred largely on the construction of an all-Canadian highway. Strong arguments were put forth in favor of such an undertaking, but the Government maintained that this work belonged to the Provinces and voted solidly against it, while Conservatives and independent groups voted for it.

* * *

On March 12th, the writer introduced a motion asking that the estimates be referred to select standing committees, before being submitted to the committee of the whole, the idea being that an economy in time and expenditure might be effected. It is hoped that in being able to call officials from any department before these committees, much more detailed information may be secured in regard to proposed expenditures. Under present conditions, hours are sometimes spent wrangling over a vote of a few thousand dollars and then at the close of the sessions millions are rushed through without proper consideration by the House. I am pleased to say that this motion received favorable consideration and with a slight amendment was adopted.

* * *

On the following day Mr. Luchkovich moved a resolution asking that the grant for technical education be continued for another ten years. The Prime Minister invoked the B. N. A. Act to show that education was a duty primarily assigned to the Provinces and stated the Provinces were to-day in a relatively better position to meet an obligation of this kind than ever before. The debate was not concluded.

* * *

A very tense feeling has developed in the House this session over the Bill introduced by Mr. Woodsworth, having as its object the creation of divorce courts in the Province of Ontario. The purpose of the bill is two-fold, first, to relieve Parliament of the task of deciding upon and granting divorce; second, to place the granting of divorce in Ontario under the jurisdiction of the courts of that Province so that more effective methods may be followed in dealing with such cases to secure justice to the parties seeking divorce and to their children. When the bill came up for second reading, the vote was declared a tie, but was declared carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. A recounting of the vote indicated that there was one more vote against the bill than at first reported, which showed the bill lost without the Speaker's vote. However, in order to clear up any misunderstanding, William Irvine moved to have the bill restored to its place on the order paper and this carried by a majority of seventeen.

A bill introduced by Mr. Bourassa to amend the Marriage and Divorce Act, which apparently had for its object the repeal of the Divorce Act of 1925, which was passed by this Parliament for the purpose of putting the two sexes in the Western Provinces on a basis of equality, in so far as divorce was concerned, was I

W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

was pleased to say defeated by a majority of fifty-six and was supported only by a few members outside the Province of Quebec.

On Friday, March 14th, the Prime Minister introduced Bill No. 15 to amend the Export Act, which has for its purpose the refusal of clearances of liquor to countries where importation is forbidden. The Prime Minister spoke at great length on the question and stated the Bill was purely a Canadian measure intended to safeguard the morals of our own public service and to do duty as we see it towards our neighbor.

The leader of the opposition also spoke at great length, and while he stated he would support the bill he severely criticized the Government for not taking action sooner, in view of the fact that the Customs Committee and the Royal Commission appointed in 1926 reported in favor of the refusal of clearances to the United States. He pointed out that while the Convention entered into between Canada and the United States in 1924 for the suppression of smuggling between both countries had not proved satisfactory, the United States had made further representations to Canada, part of which were as follows: "It remains convinced that the only effective means of dealing with the smuggling problem along the border is the conclusion of a treaty amending the Convention of June 6th, 1924, to the end that clearances be denied to shipments of commodities from either country when their importation is prohibited in the other."

In view of the fact that the United States signified its willingness to negotiate a new treaty on the above lines, it does seem that would have been the most satisfactory manner to have dealt with this troublesome question. It would have been a reciprocal arrangement, while under the present bill Canada gets nothing in return for her action. While some doubt is expressed as to whether the present bill will have the desired effect, there is almost an unanimous opinion in the House that our Canadian officials should not lend their assistance to the breaking of the laws of a friendly neighbor.

Editorial Note.—Since Mr. Lucas' review of proceedings in the House was written, certain matters dealt with have come to a definite issue. A sub-amendment to Mr. Gardiner's amendment on the Australian Treaty was moved by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservative member for Vancouver Centre, urging the Government to take steps to revise the treaty. This was defeated on March 28th by 103 votes to 53; and Mr. Gardiner's amendment was then voted on, being defeated by 141 votes to 16.

On March 24th, Premier King intimated that a treaty designed to suppress the smuggling of merchandise generally between Canada and the United States was being negotiated between the two countries.

The bill to amend the Liquor Export Act, whose conditions are described by Mr. Lucas, passed third reading on March 25th, by a vote of 173 to 11.

Mr. Woodsworth's bill respecting divorce, which was restored to the order paper after being lost on division, has not as yet again come to a vote in the House.

Some Further Features of the Wheat Situation

Grower Must Face Realities in Order to Meet Them Intelligently —An Important Address by Dr. Newton—Protein Content and the Overseas Miller—The "Equal to Marquis" Idea

3

By JAMES P. WATSON

We publish below the third of an important series of articles on the wheat situation by James P. Watson. Previous articles appeared in *The U.F.A.* of March 1st and March 15th.—*Editor.*

In these brief reviews of wheat conditions, readers will have noticed that there was nothing very original about anything said. It is only a process of repetition, until by and by it finds a subconscious level in the mind of the grower. The grower must understand the situation, and face it without illusion, if his power of resistance to adverse influences and his loyalty to his fellows is to increase intelligently, on the assumption that "it is better to take up arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing, end them," than to be stampeded in ignorance back to the pit from which he was just emerging.

This article will serve two purposes; it will continue the discussion of the wheat situation, and at the same time give you the essence of an address before the Agricultural Committee of the Assembly by Dr. Newton, field crops professor at the University. Professor Newton was sent overseas by the National Research Council to investigate the feasibility of adopting the protein method of grading Canadian grain. So the thoughts expressed here will be mainly Dr. Newton's.

The reason for the venture overseas was because in the United States protein content had been successfully used as a factor in grading. This success was due to the general fact that the average protein content of U.S. wheat was low, and millers were prepared to pay a premium for the higher qualities. In the U.S. 80 per cent of the wheat crop is consumed at home. In Canada, 80 per cent is exported. In the U.S. the wheat is sold to the miller for the most part. In Britain the Canadian crop has usually been sold first to the merchant, then by the merchant to the miller.

* * *

From this point Professor Newton asks questions of the British miller. Would you favor the adoption of the protein content as a factor in grading Canadian grain? What are your chief objections to it? Let us consider the replies to these two questions, as they bring out a mass of information on baking and baking systems. First, the miller and baker say there is no relationship between protein content and baking strength, and if no relationship, then its adoption as a system would be useless. They then compare the different kinds of bread in Canada with those in the United Kingdom. In Canada the structure of the loaf is different; it is set to rise with an elastic framework, retains the gas, and forms a well piled loaf with a very strong flour. In Britain and in fact all over Europe, they use a much weaker flour, they share a smaller loaf with a closer texture, a mellower product; and certain officials in the baking industry had characterized the Canadian type as harsh and full of wind. The British loaf is composed of white wheats which in themselves are not strong enough, and high protein wheats such as Canadian are used in small quantities to give the dough a "lift." The higher the protein content the less quantity is needed to fill that function.

Main objections to the adoption of the test was that any such test in Canada was merely mechanical, and did not give evidence of quality as well as quantity. Millers were used to dealing with samples in their own way, a kind of wash test for protein and a baking test to establish its suitability for their purpose. They were emphatic in this, that they were getting their protection from our standard certificated grades. They knew what to expect when purchasing any of the contract grades, and they could base the baking strength of any flour on the number of sound, hard red vitreous kernel equal to Marquis contained in the certificated standard sample.

Get that "equal to Marquis" idea, for on that the professor built up an indisputable case for the preservation of the identity of different wheats, the danger of growing and mixing different varieties; somewhat reluctantly affirming against the qualities of Garnet. His investigation brought the information that 30 per cent of Marquis gave the same results obtained by the use of fifty per cent Garnet.

* * *

Apart from the impracticability of setting up a baking test allied with the protein factor in Canada from a marketing point of view, owing to the time feature, the main difficulty was the INNATE CONSERVATISM of the British baker against new methods. But that was not the whole story. There was the question of volume. High protein wheat is usually composed of small hard kernels. That meant less flour per bushel than from big starchy kernels. This, he said, was why Australian white wheat always sold at a higher price level than three northern. (The Professor is stating the case as from 1923 up until August, 1929. During that period the price ranged from 5 to 7 cents in favor of Australian, but from August, 1929, up until the end of January this year, Canadian, No. 3, was quoted 5 to 8 cents higher than Australian. And up to that time some 90 million bushels had been exported, so that some No. 3 must have been selling at these quotations.) Australian he claimed was much drier, containing several per cent less moisture, had a good color, and was desired on account of the extra brightness it gave the flour. These points were used to illustrate that strength was not the only desired factor.

Coming again to these United States and Canada, millers mill flour to a definite chemical standard. For bakery use that standard, is say, 13 per cent protein;

Three Pool Meetings

Principle of Public Ownership and Control of Power Is Almost Unanimously Endorsed

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natural resources by
hydro power engineers
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The 1930 Session of the Legislature in Review

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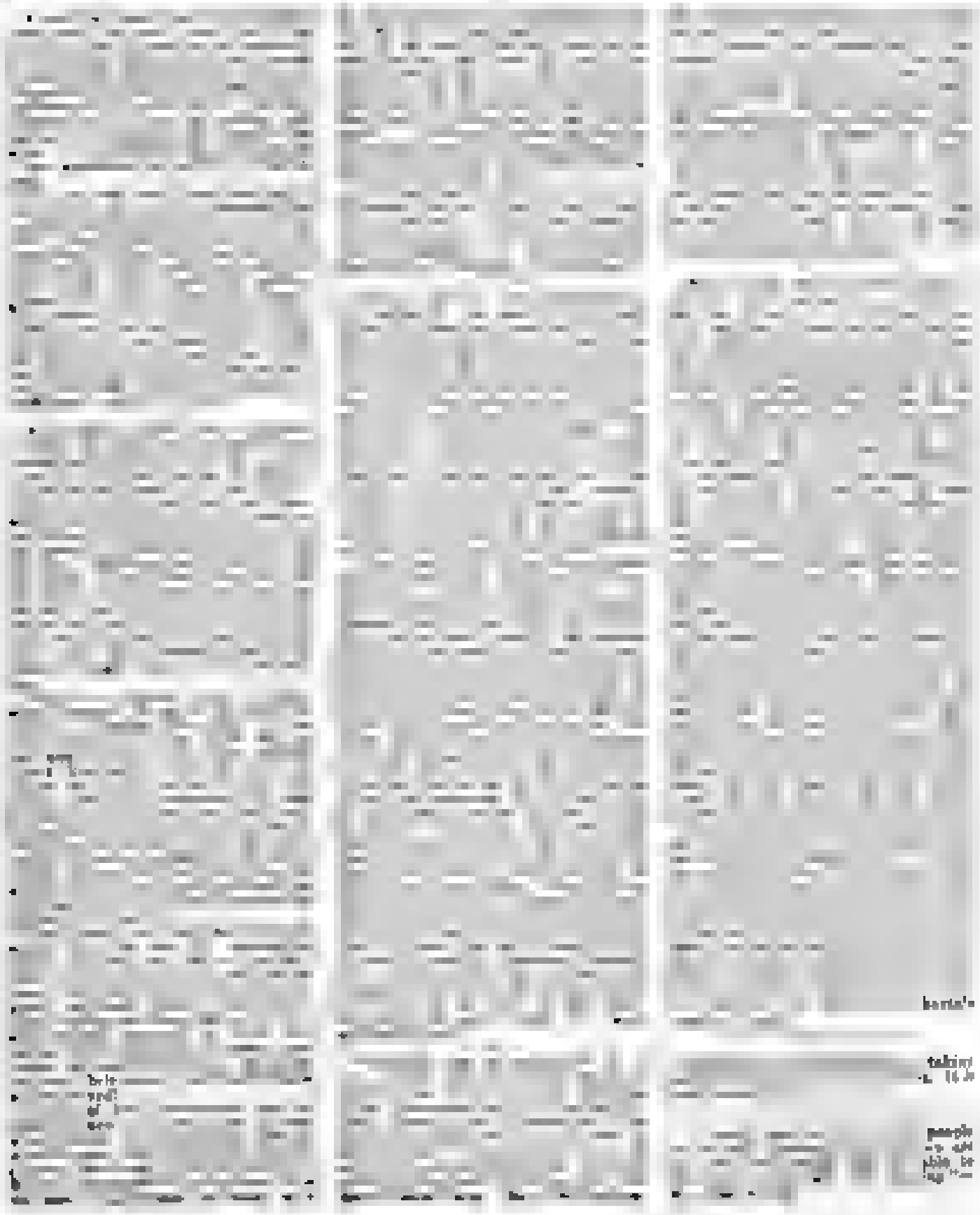
By [illegible]
The L. I. J. Staff Correspondent

The Banks of Greater Training

PREMIER BROWNLEE'S LEADERSHIP

An Analysis of "Alberta's Great Government."



Assembly Deals With Grist of Legislation in Closing Days of Session

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Minister of Education Explains Provisions of the School Bill

New School Bill Is Moved in Assembly

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

The Wheat Pool and the Option Market

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The Wheat Pool Is a Friend Not an Enemy of the British Consumer

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[illegible]

Meeting at Government

An Example to Follow

Empire Production

Postal Service Notes

Recent Event Notes

McPhail Speaks on European Trip

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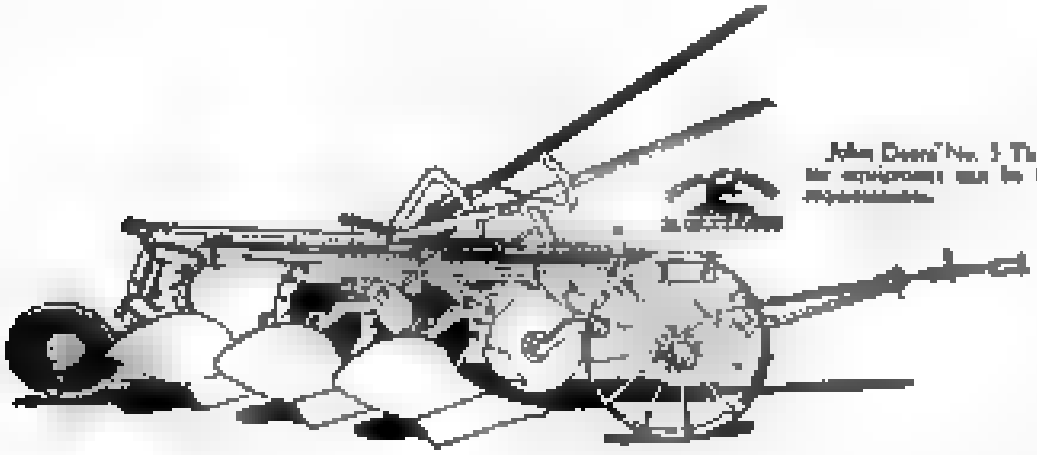
Activities of the University of Alberta

Will Not Link Peace River by Telephone With South

Old Boy Becomes the Plant Pathologist of Alberta



John Deere No. 5 Three-bottom plow. Coulter equipment can be furnished to meet your requirements.

Depend on the John Deere Nos. 5 and 6 *for* Real Plowing Satisfaction

For nearly a century John Deere plows have been giving real plowing satisfaction; their exceptionally good work, light draft and long life have made them the first choice of farmers throughout the Dominion.

When you buy a plow for your tractor you are especially interested in getting good work and great strength to match bigger capacity. You want plowing satisfaction of the highest type—the kind that is assured when you hitch to a John Deere No. 5 or No. 6 Tractor plow.

Now is the time to get acquainted with these heavy-duty tractor plows. Read all of the features printed at the right—see how each one contributes its share to absolute plowing satisfaction. See the Nos. 5 and 6 at your John Deere dealer's. Write to John Deere Plow Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina for free booklet, telling all the facts about these plows. Ask for Booklet AH-210.

These Features ensure *Plowing Satisfaction*

Genuine John Deere long-wearing steel bottoms, world famous for scouring, good work and light draft—the standard for nearly a century.

Time-saving quick detachable share. Loosen one nut to remove share, tighten the same nut and the share is on tight.

Heavy steel beams sturdily braced by bolted and riveted steel braces. Strong bar at rear of beams is further assurance of rigidity and steady running bottoms.

Land wheel set well back just as on your sulky plow—insures a steady running plow and uniformly good work in uneven land.

Long lived, heavy duty power lift. All-enclosed, easy to oil—dust- and dirt-proof.

Pin break or cushion spring release hitch furnished as regular equipment.

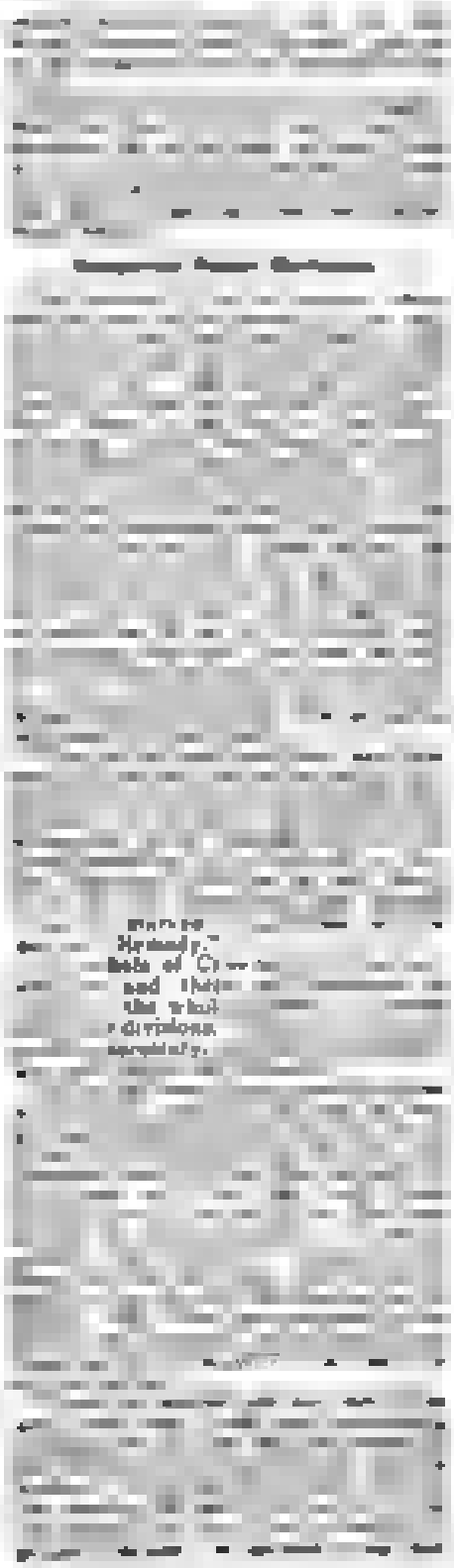
John Deere Nos. 5 and 6 plows are made in 3-, 4- and 5-bottom sizes with 18-inch bottoms and 3- and 4-bottom sizes with 16-inch bottoms.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Interests of the United Farm Women

How Some of Your Money Is Spent



Extra Coffee Value

[illegible] purchase of Nash's Jubilee Coffee in the big five-pound container means extra value for your money. [illegible] packed in one can [illegible] the cost of four one-pound cans. Thus we can give you exceptional quality at a low price. As an inducement to try Nash's we make this extraordinary offer. With your first five-pound purchase at the regular price you get a well-made coffee clock for only 59c. Your grocer is now featuring clock and coffee at this special introductory price.

Nash's
JUBILEE COFFEE

[illegible]

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Dressing Calgary, send all patterns, give name, address, size and pattern required. In some

Seasonable Recipes

By Home Economics

Potato Cakes 4 cups mashed potatoes 2 cups flour 1 egg 1 tablespoon butter 2 teaspoons baking powder pinch of salt. Mix the potatoes, flour, salt and baking powder, stir in the beaten egg and the butter melted. Roll out now then of an inch thick, cut in shapes and bake on a baking sheet. When cooked, split open and butter. Serve hot.
Mrs. G. H., Calgary.

Mystery Cake Cream together 1 large cup brown sugar, ½ cup butter, and 2 eggs, add ½ cup sour milk, stir into 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon corn starch, and a little salt and add to the first mixture. Put through a food chopper 1 whole orange (first removing seeds) 1 cup raisins and 1 cup shelled walnuts, add this into the batter. Mrs. G. H., Calgary.

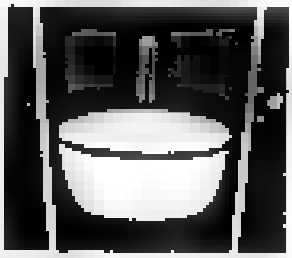
Maple Gelatine 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine, 4 tablespoons cold water, ½ cup hot milk, ½ cup maple syrup, 2 egg whites, few grains salt. Soften gelatine in cold water. Let stand five minutes. Add scalding hot milk and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Let stand until cool and beginning to stiffen. Put unbeaten whites of eggs, salt, maple syrup and cool gelatine into a deep bowl, and beat with a dover beater until stiff. Turn into a mould first dipped in cold water and let stand until thoroughly chilled and firm. Serve with boiled custard made with the yolks of the eggs.

"BOYS' PARLIAMENTS"

(Canadian Forum, Toronto)

Magistrates should give their attention to another form of youthful delinquency which has for some disappointingly prevalent during recent years. We mean Boys' Parliaments, a birth new sport during the Christmas holidays in all the Provinces. These innocuous youths whose only weakness has been a tendency to fluency of language are brought together by the Legion of the Boys. Work organizations and are taught all the virtues and all the modern patriotism. They are so engaged to deliver rhetorical speeches about nothing in particular. They pass solemn resolutions which they will never have the responsibility of carrying out. They elude some imitation parties and hold party primaries and conventions, party machines for electing one another to office. They listen to sentimental platitudinous orations by the chief professional windbags of the Provincial capital city and are taught to model themselves upon these masters. They get their pictures in the papers and like real grown-up politicians and are flattered by the newspaper interest and after the course of training they go home, world with heads as swollen and so empty that most of them never recover. Any of us who are higher pretensions of learning will bear witness that how tiny orators as a class, are the most completely worthless of all the students who go through his hands. Adequate statistics on the subject are not yet available, but a fairly wide investigation leads to the conclusion that from eighty to ninety per cent of them are airheads at public life. Fortunately for the country most of them never get there, but end up as Realtors or Rotarians or both.

McClary Enameled Ware Kettle, 40c to $4.00.



McClary Enameled Ware Sauce Pans, 30c to $1.40.

McClary Enameled Ware Double Boilers, 85c to $4.00.

McClary Enameled Ware Covered Roasters, $4.00 to $6.00.

4 "HEALTH WARE" Utensils

you Should Have in Your Kitchen!

Why not replace those old, battered pots and pans with McClary Enameled Ware, the Modern Durable Kitchenware. Say you start your set with these four pieces: Kettle, Sauce Pan, Double Boiler, Covered Roaster. By and by you will have a complete set. Your day will be so much brighter and happier!

McClary Enameled Kettle
Medically shaped. Nicely balanced. Built to last. All sizes.

McClary Enameled Sauce Pans
A durable surface of pure porcelain enamel. A feature of the daughter work. In all sizes.

McClary
Enameled Double Boiler
For every purpose. A most useful utensil. Easy to clean, not only soap and water.

McClary
Enameled Covered Roasters
Great support every day in the week. Serve chicken, meat and vegetables as well. Several sizes from which to choose.

McClary
ENAMELED WARE

A Health Product of
GENERAL STEEL WARES
LIMITED
Toronto Winnipeg Montreal

CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments and Household Goods of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.
EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., LTD.
130-136 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

KODAK FINISHING
EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY
Kodak Postage Paid on All Work
We have the deep photographic vault in Canada for long and careful work and for good in our laboratory.
Mail your work to W. J. GLOVER
Office Kodak Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN IN EDMONTON MAKE
The Corona Hotel
"YOUR HEADQUARTERS"
Rates that Are Reasonable

U. F. A. Junior Activities

A Letter from Your Secretary

News of Junior Leaders

Increase in Junior Membership

[illegible] Branch to [illegible]. We are going to hold our meetings on the [illegible] and fourth Wednesday [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] to the Junior Conference."

Cando Juniors held a very successful [illegible] March [illegible]. [illegible] Mary Morris was in charge of the business part. [illegible] afternoon tea. The [illegible] dollars was realized, part of which is to go towards buying girls' hall equipment.

The February meeting of the Bismark Junior Local was held at the home of [illegible]. Resolved that the home [illegible] the farmer than the [illegible]. Great care [illegible] very interesting talk on the Annual Conference [illegible]. At the March meeting held at the home of Frances Hollinger [illegible] were distributed and [illegible] was appointed as [illegible] of Sarah Duncan who has left the district. The quiz contest [illegible] were drawn, and [illegible] spoke on the Debate on the legal [illegible].

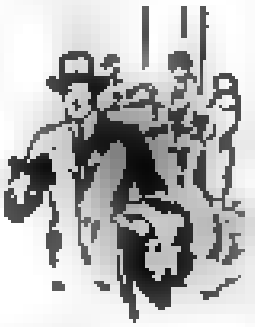
Viking Community Juniors held their regular meeting on March [illegible] with a large [illegible] of members present as well as a number of visitors [illegible] Conference. The meeting for the evening consisted of some very good items, dialogs and songs as well as the debate. Resolved that the home is of more value to the farmer than the city. The negative side [illegible] the more good points [illegible] the affirmative side [illegible] have a debate with the Bismark Juniors before spring.

The missing rags are given. Mrs. Wall said [illegible] the use of which [illegible] by the [illegible] presented by the [illegible] at the Conference [illegible] March [illegible]. The girls [illegible] will be used [illegible]. The balance of the evening a [illegible] was arranged by a committee of [illegible]. The hostesses were Misses Annie Shearer [illegible] Mrs. James Shearer [illegible] Hospital, Calgary.

Under the leadership of Mrs. [illegible] Junior Local has been [illegible] members. The following [illegible] were elected: [illegible] Secretary-treasurer [illegible]. An appeal from the Senior Local [illegible] Hall [illegible] Mrs. Margaret Maurer [illegible] the success and in every way [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] in making the evening a success.

Bodkington Juniors [illegible] $[illegible] a long [illegible] March 7th [illegible] Hall. The play was taken to Goldpond, and

Are You Saving?



Are you worth more this year than last? Are you getting ahead? Remember a foundation of independence for your own old age or for your family's protection is your savings account.

The Bank pays you interest on your savings account. Interest added every six months.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital $10,000,000 Reserve $20,000,000

Resources $271,000,000

General Office, Toronto — A. Richard, General Manager

Do These Things Count Most With You in Buying Hardy Plants?

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

THE LACOMBE NURSERIES

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

[illegible]

Name

Post Office

Province

THE PROVINCE of ALBERTA

OFFERS YOU THE BEST PLAN OF SAVING

4% Demand Savings Certificates

Are widely known as a High-Class Investment

Purchased and Redeemed at Par—Payable on Demand

[illegible]

Provincial Treasurer

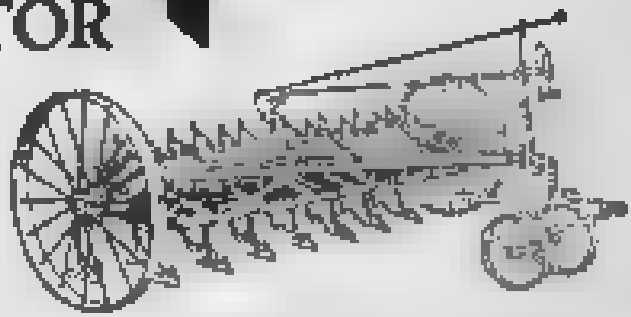
[illegible]

Deputy Provincial Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

RIP OUT THE WEEDS WITH A

CLIMAX CULTIVATOR



The Frost & Wood No. 4 Climax Cultivator is a real enemy of weeds. It digs into the soil and rips out the weeds, roots and all.

The Climax is praised very highly for its sturdiness and dependability. It will kill weeds and cultivate under all soil conditions. There is a size for every farm and for use with horse or tractor.

The Climax Has Many Features

The Patented Depth Regulator saves power and horse fag. The Power Lift saves time, points working independently do better work. Heavy Duty Drag Bars equipped with powerful coil springs prevent breakage. Rigid Angle Steel Frame. Variety of points from 2" to 4". 1 ½" points are standard equipment.

Sold in Western Canada by
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED
Brantford, Ontario
Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton
Manufactured by
THE FROST & WOOD CO. LIMITED
Smiths Falls, Canada

FROST & WOOD
DEPENDABLE FARM IMPLEMENTS

BOYD'S BICYCLES
AT LOWER PRICES

T. W. BOYD & SON

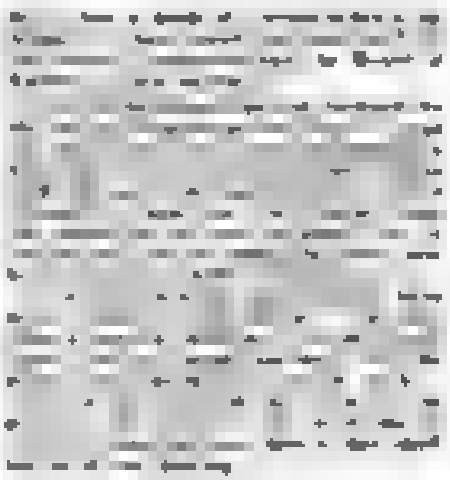
ALBERTA GROWN ALFALFA SEED

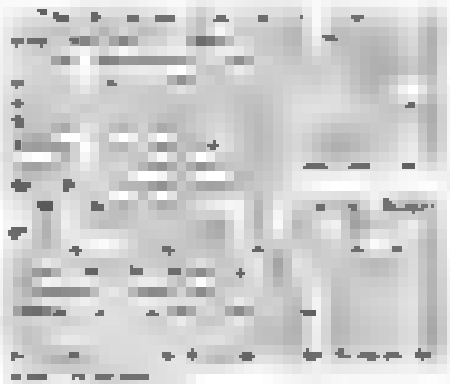
Just Before Seeding Give Your Horses

They do more work and do it a whole lot easier. Greased in a quarter of the time.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You SCURRY Grease Cup

News and Comment from the Alberta Livestock Pool





STETTLER STOCKS FOR PACKING PLANTS

Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

STETTLER DISTRICT [illegible] MARKETING [illegible]

Secretary-Treasurer

Britain Imports Less Beef, Pork and Bacon

Mutton and Lamb

The heaviest wind-driven rain is kept out by **Twin drain**

Twin drain flashing has a double drainage channel formed by the passage of the side lap — the covered channel under the roof separates all possibility of leakage. Twin drain flashing shows no laps up or down with a corresponding waste of material. We guarantee our new "Twin drain" made in our regular city galvanized and will hold weather the elements. We make prompt shipment on receipt of order.

Send dimensions of your building and we will forward quotation.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Hamilton Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon Vancouver

PEDLAR'S NEW-AGE PAINT PRODUCTS

It Must Be Good When So Many Buy It

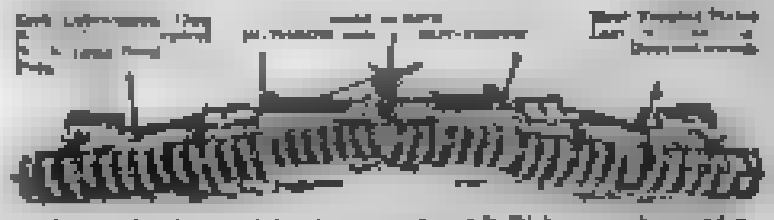
IN every city, town and village there is abundant evidence of the value of Life insurance in sustaining the home following the death of the husband or father and in providing funds for the evening of life.

Enquire today

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO, CANADA

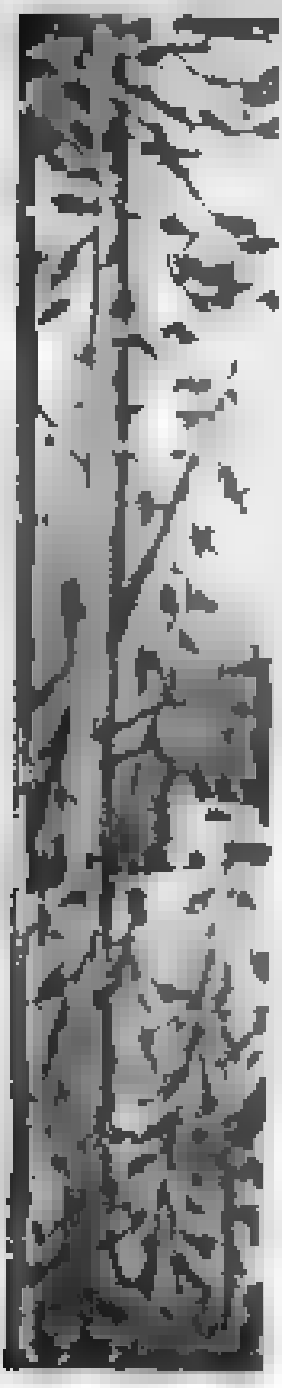
BISSELL 21-FT. WIDE DISK HARROW



Robes can be detached, leaving a regular 14 ft. Disk, or can have robes for 16 ft. to 18 ft. widths and Double Action Disks 14 ft. to 18 ft. wide.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

News & Views



Too many trees . . .

The finest timber never grows in crowded sections. Nor is it possible to produce the best of anything else—including tractors—when too much is attempted. It is wiser to do a single thing well than to attempt many and sacrifice quality

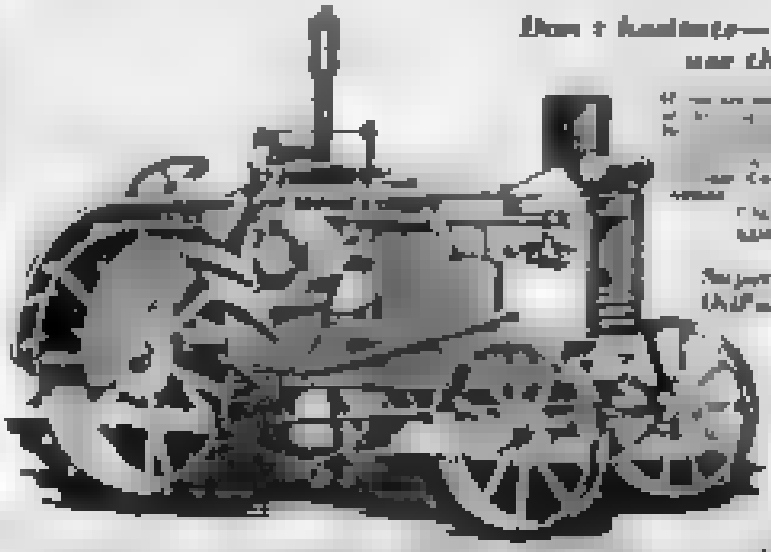
BY specializing in the design and manufacture of power farming equipment for nearly a century Advance-Rumely have reached an enviable position in the field they have made their own. Rumely engineers are never distracted from their single goal—giving the farmer the finest power farming machinery possible to produce.

Super-Powered OilPull Tractors

OilPull dependability is one example of the benefits obtained from Advance-Rumely's specialization. It is the sort of dependability that means something to the farmer when work is a race against time. OilPulls often give four or five years of hard service without an overhauling.

Super-Powered OilPull Tractors are built by specialists who know the need of tractor dependability. They have 50 per cent more power—20 per cent more speed—are lighter in weight and have greater handling ease. All the time-proved OilPull qualities are now available at lower prices—made possible by increased volume and improved manufacturing methods.

Does it hold water—
use the coupon!



Super-Powered OilPull Tractor

ADVANCE-RUMELY
Power Farming Machinery

OilPull Combination Tractors

OilPull Tractors

Grain and Row Threshers

Header Harvesters

Corn Shellers

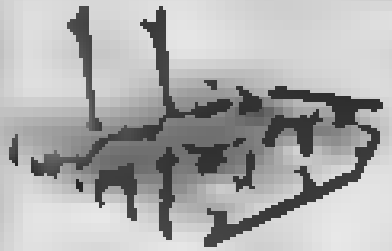
Combine Harvesters

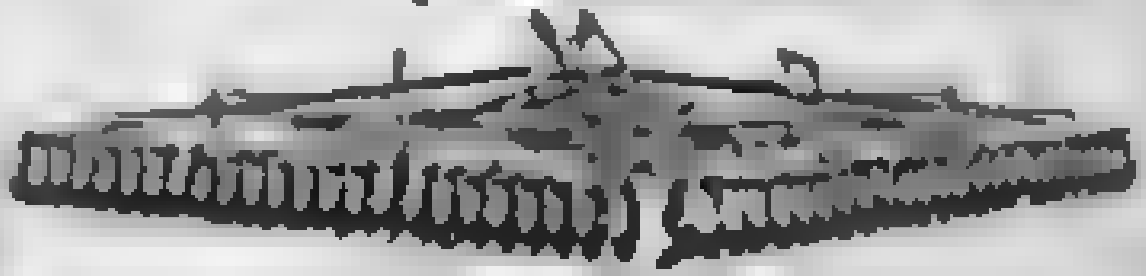
Assembly Considers the Gasoline Tax Act

Mines Act Piloted Through Committee

Assembly Adjourns After Heavy Sitting

Cockshutt Disc and Drag Harrows





COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

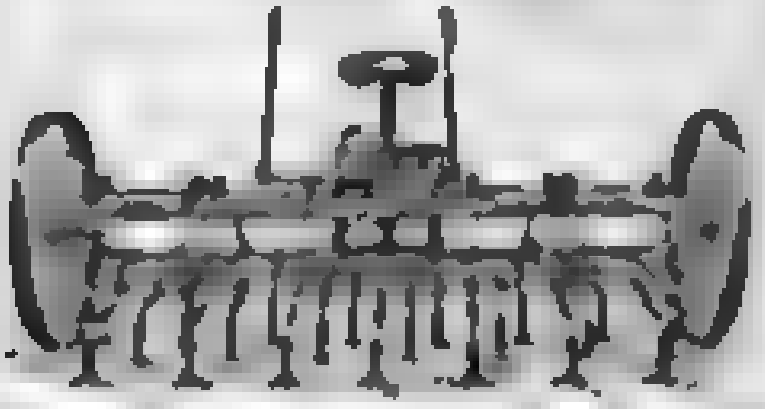
ATLACIDE

Fresh Harvest Gelle

ABSORBINE

PATENTS

BEAT THE WEEDS WITH
MASSEY HARRIS CULTIVATORS



MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED

Principle of New School Bill Endorsed by Legislature When Bill Passes Second Reading

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the supervisor should be ap ated by and upon the control of the irrigation board.

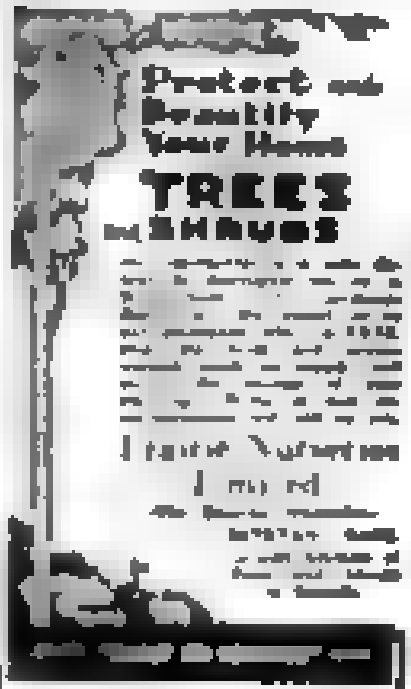
Correspondence

BOOKS OF LAWS

W F W A REPORT

HEALTH PROFITS

A RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEM



SEED BARLEY

REGISTERED FIRST GENERATION O.A.C. 21 BARLEY

Grown By Mayo Sawyer of Fort, Alberta

also

COMMERCIAL No. 1 GRADE SEED BARLEY

Apply

CANADA MALTING CO. LTD.
CALGARY, ALTA.

U.F.A. Veterans Section

Dangers for the Future

The Part of the Spain

The Part We

Sum Up

[illegible]

of immediate relief. But the complicated connections of armament manufacture to-day, the impossibility of defining its limits, and its inclusion of a network of powerful interests whose opposition would not be lightly overcome, will, one surmises, compel the struggle to be fought out on wider issues.

Clean Your Seed!

"As thou sowest, so shalt thou reap," wrote Cicero centuries ago, and biblical and mundane authors have kept this maxim of nature ever before us; and the moral is—You may not always be able to sow the best of seed but you can always sow clean seed.

Not only is it a well known fact that clean seed is a most effective method of weed control but experimental work by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association shows that clean seed pays.

The cleaning of seed is a practice which has been followed ever since man first began to plant, the methods ranging from the primitive to the ultra-modern. We are most of us familiar with the primitive practice of holding a measure of grain or seed shoulder-high and letting it drop to the floor, the breeze carrying the chaff along with it, leaving a pile of seed at the feet of the cleaner. We are also familiar with another primitive practice of float-testing many types of seed, particularly mangel and sugar beet.

The ultra-modern seed cleaning methods range from the Government seed cleaning plants at Moose Jaw, serving a part of the prairie area, to the adaptation of screens and sieves in the farming mill.

The cleaner the seed the better its quality and while you may not be able to afford No. 1 clean seed always you can afford, and will be more than repaid, to see that the seed you use is clean.

WARNS CHURCHES

"The Church in Russia has unfortunately, been identified for many years with the very forces of social and political tyranny which are now overthrown. It is inevitable that she should to a large extent suffer their fate. And that fate is a warning to all branches of the Church of the folly of supporting religion with artificial buttresses."—*Scots Observer and Church Weekly*, the organ of the Scottish Churches, Feb. 13th, 1930.

HONEY FROM PRAIRIES

Of the 25,000,000 pounds of honey annually produced in Canada nearly one-third comes from the three prairie Provinces of Western Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1929 the total output in these three Provinces was 7,818,000 pounds, of which Manitoba produced 6,809,000 pounds from 2,856 apiaries, Alberta 514,000 pounds and Saskatchewan 400,000 pounds.

Only within the past few years has production of honey been given much attention on the prairie farms of Western Canada, but when it was found that bees could be worked in as a very profitable little cash side-line on the average farm honey production received a big impetus.

NOBLE INSTINCT

"Buddie, how did you get that black eye?"

"I was protecting a little boy."

"That's noble; who was he?"

"Me."

Ordinary saving builds an estate —slowly. But what if your needs demand an estate created—immediately?

See the Crown Life Man today!

CROWN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

L. St. C. GAETZ, *Superintendent for North Alberta*
Taylor Block, Edmonton

F. GROSS, *Superintendent, Central Alberta*
Lessee & Lineham Bldg., Calgary

WILLIAM PENN MOTOR OIL

THE OIL WITH AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION

A weight for every Motor Car, Truck and Tractor.

NORTH STAR OIL LIMITED

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON BRANDON
PRINCE ALBERT
CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE STETTLER
CAMROSE SWIFT CURRENT ROSETOWN

SWINE

REG. POLAND CHINA, PEDIGREE, MARCH AND April pigs. R. F. Ross, Stilet, Alta.

TORGENSEN WEANLINGS, PARGOYED MARCH 11, right weeks with papers, $10.00. John Young, Bowden, Alta.

REGISTERED TORGENSEN WEANLINGS—Choice February litters from select imported stock. Your opportunity. Cardston Stock Farm, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS, READY FOR LIMIT service. Ross K. Martin, Gem, Alberta.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED CLYDE STALLION, SERVING three years. W. Pringle, Alta, Alberta.

Horses Fresher at Night and More Work Done

Clip Your Horses—give them new life. Clipped Horses do not sweat their strength away. Groomed in a quarter of the time.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You STEWART Clipping Machines

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OSTEOPATHIC HEALER MOORE, CALGARY—Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage, Nervous Diseases. Piles specialty.

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RADIO—SALES, SERVICE, REPAIRS. ELECTRICAL Engineers, Ltd. Phone M7878. 304 High 8 Ave. W., Calgary.

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Report of Canadian Council of Agriculture to U.F.A. Convention

Secretary of Council Describes Fight Carried on Before Tariff Advisory Board—Does Grave Danger in Tendency of Some Farmer Interests to Demand Protection

Describing the steps which led to the reorganization of the Canadian Council of Agriculture during last year, and outlining the activities of the Council in 1929, a detailed report prepared by Arthur E. Darby, Secretary, was presented to the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in January. Mr. Darby dealt in particular with the action taken in behalf of the Council at the sittings of the Advisory Tariff Board, at which he was constantly in attendance.

In accordance with established policy, he stated, the chief work had been carried on in connection with these sittings, and as far as finances had permitted, every effort had been made to protect the interests of the farming community in connection with the applications made to the Tariff Board and the inquiries instituted by it.

A Grave Danger

"There is, however," the report continued, "a grave danger which cannot be ignored, of the Council's efforts in this respect being seriously hampered and the position of farmers in relation to tariff changes being impaired, by the demands arising for increased tariff protection of certain farm products. The chief of these concern fruits and vegetables, eggs and butter.

"What will be the position of the farmers in relation to the tariff if increased protection on these products is obtained? They will be precluded from opposing effectively the increase of protection for manufacturers. Since stimulation of farm production in Canada very quickly results in creating surpluses which must be exported, the increased protection will rapidly be neutralized, leaving the farmers to pay the enhanced subsidies to manufacturing industries out of profits no greater than before they entered upon the competition for protective duties. Nothing will please the protected interests in Canada more than persistence of farmers in these ill-advised demands.

"Agitation for protection of farm products is based on the desire to obtain higher prices for them, and to exclude competing imports. Hitherto farmers have looked to the reduction of production expenses and of the cost of living as the means of increasing the returns from their industry. Such reductions result from the operation of three main factors; first, the increase in their skill and efficiency as farmers; second, the development of co-operative marketing institutions in order to lessen the costs of distribution and secure for the producers themselves the profits previously paid to middlemen; and third, the removal of the burden thrown upon agriculture by unjust taxes and protective duties. The efficiency of farmers is being steadily increased by the introduction of machinery, by the prosecution of research work and experimentation, and by the improvement of facilities for technical education; and the degree in which farming efficiency is so increased depends largely upon the farmers individually. The adoption of co-operative marketing has already brought appreciable benefits, and the further application of co-operative methods may be relied upon to increase still more the savings to be obtained.

"The desired reforms in taxation and trade policies cannot, however, be achieved if the farmers listen to the specious arguments that they are entitled to artificial price increases and that equal protection ought to be accorded to agriculture and to manufacturing industries. Increase of prices by arbitrary interference with the natural courses of production and trade cannot bring permanent benefits and a protective tariff which will give equal protection to all cannot be devised. Protection is in essence a method of giving advantages to some industries and interests at the expense of all others. Too much insistence on increased prices is blinding our farmers to their own interests and causing them to neglect those means of increasing their profits and prosperity which are legitimately available to them.

"The Tariff Advisory Board has also had under review the iron and steel schedule in the tariff, and the requests for increased protection on many basic iron products. A lengthy inquiry touching every aspect of the iron industry in Canada has been conducted, the Council being represented at the hearings by the Secretary. In the later stages of this investigation a tendency was evinced to lay particular stress upon the magnitude of imports from the United States and the possibility of shutting them out in order to increase trade with Great Britain. The concern thus displayed by the Tariff Board in regard to future trade policies is greatly to be regretted. The usefulness of the Board depends upon the maintenance of an impartial attitude in the discovery of the facts about trade and industry. In the proportion that the Tariff Board undertakes to defend policies already adopted or to advocate, directly or by suggestion, the adoption of new policies, it must lose in prestige and public confidence. In stating to the Board the desire of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the extension of the British Preference until free trade with Britain is attained and for the reduction, simultaneously, of the general tariff rates, the Secretary drew attention to the loss of public confidence which the Board would sustain by becoming a propaganda agency.

Inconsistent with Peace Policy

"One other aspect of the tariff question remains to be considered. The United Farmers of Alberta and the Canadian Council of Agriculture have long demanded disarmament and the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international differences. They have consistently demanded the abolition of war and the establishment of peace among the nations. In modern conditions a warfare as injurious and destructive as that of armies and navies can be carried on in the economic sphere. Such warfare even now is threatened. Protective tariffs are part of the economic armory with which that warfare is waged. International peace and national welfare alike demand that our efforts to abolish tariffs and to establish freedom of trade shall be maintained.

"Since your last Convention Canada has signified its acceptance of the optional clause in the statute establishing the permanent Court of International Justice. Canada has thus, with certain reservations, recognized as compulsory the submission to the World Court of disputes with other nations, also signatories to the clause with regard to the interpretation of treaties, questions of international law and breaches of international obligations. This is an important step towards the removal of possible causes of war. Surely persistence in commercial policies which increase the risk of economic, if not of physical, warfare is inconsistent with it.

"The policies which the Council has adopted in regard to various national questions have been advanced by presentation to the members of the Dominion Government and of Parliament, by articles in the press and such other means as have presented themselves. During the visit of Right Honorable J. H. Thomas to Winnipeg, for example, an opportunity occurred and was utilized to lay before him the views of the Council in regard to Imperial trade and immigration. It was impressed upon him that the farmers' organizations from time to time represented by the Council have long and consistently urged the increase of the British preference with the object of ultimately attaining free trade with Britain.

"In October last the position of the farmers in relation to taxation and their attitude towards the income and other taxes were presented to the Canadian Tax Conference held in Montreal under the auspices of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada.

"The Secretary of the Council regards the reassertion in the strongest terms of the attitude of the farmers of the West in regard to the tariff policy of the Dominion as especially desirable at the present juncture."

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